

**SOCIALISTS CAUSE  
RIOT IN JOHN D.'S  
NEW YORK CHURCH**

Members of Congregation in  
Pitched Battle During the  
Morning Services.

**AGITATORS THROWN OUT**

Trouble Starts Over Effort of  
"Red" Preacher to Question  
Pastor.

**POLICE QUIET COMBATANTS**

Bouck White Tries to Question Rocke-  
feller's Pastor on Colorado  
Strike Killings.

New York, May 10.—Calvary Baptist Church where John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and family, hold the most prominent place among the fashionable and wealthy worshippers, was thrown into a panic today when Bouck White, Socialist leader of the Church of the Social Revolution, tried to engage the pastor, Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woolfkin in a discussion of the mining strike in Colorado.

White and twenty of his followers were prepared to protest against the refusal of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to arbitrate with the miners. None of the Rockefeller family was present. Instead of a debate there was a riot, ending with the arrest of White and ten of his disciples.

The fight in the church began when at the close of Dr. Woolfkin's prayer White arose and attempted to address the pastor. One of the ushers, accompanied by a detective, seized White. He demanded that he release him, saying that he had done nothing. When the two men stepped aside, White immediately started toward the pulpit. Half a dozen ushers ran down the aisle to intercept him. He was jammed into a seat within three pews of his goal, but immediately jumped to his feet and began to address the pastor once more, saying:

"I have come as the pastor of a neighboring church to ask several questions."

"Let him speak," interrupted the clergyman. "You must not interrupt. This is not the place for argument."

"Shame, shame, let him speak," came from all parts of the church.

"Out with him, out with him," came the further cry from members of the congregation. This started the fight in earnest. From half a dozen places in the pews sprang up men, some armed with a few of the ushers, such as never before were heard in the edifice. White was fighting like a mad man and clinging to the ends of the seats.

White finally was landed on the sidewalk and hustled away to a police station. Many members of the church volunteered to appear as witnesses against the prisoners. The eleven raiders were arrested in night court tonight before Magistrate Levy and their case postponed until Tuesday, when they will be heard in West Side Court.

**MORE SHIPS RUSHED  
TO MEXICAN WATERS**

Brooklyn Navy Yard Scene of Great  
Activity as Vessels Get  
Ready to Sail.

New York, May 10.—War preparations signifying that something momentous is contemplated were made in New York today. The dreadnought Wyoming left tonight for Vera Cruz.

The superdreadnought Texas, armed with ten 16-inch guns and extensive batteries of smaller rifles and manned by more than 1,000 men, leaves on Tuesday or as soon thereafter as possible. Her destination, too, is Vera Cruz. The monitor Tonopah, mother ship to the second division of the submarine flotilla and the submarines D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2, left the navy yard today for Norfolk. The Tonopah will hurry from there to the Gulf and join the other monitor Oskark. Both the Oskark and Tonopah are of light draft, are armed with 12-inch rifles and are suitable for fighting up the river on which Tampico is located.

Work was rushed on the gunboats now in the navy yard. A few will sail before the week-end.

**SON PARTS PARENTS.**

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 10.—Eugene Freer has filed suit in Circuit Court here charging his son Nelson with alienating the affections of his wife, the young man's mother. Freer asks \$100,000 damages.

Eugene Freer is sixty-seven years of age. He is a retired farmer. Some time ago, he alleges, the son persuaded his mother to refuse to live longer with him unless the father would sell the farm and go to Detroit to live with him. Finally the father agreed to this, but, according to Eugene Freer, he did not turn the money over to his son, as expected, but instead bought Detroit property.

After that, Freer alleges, things grew so unpleasant that he and his wife left their son's home and moved back to Ann Arbor. Later the wife deserted her husband to again live with her son.

\$100 to Eugene Freer, \$125 to his wife, \$150 to his daughter, and \$200 to his son, are the amounts Freer asks for damages. He also asks for a return of the property.

**WHAT IS A GUINEA PIG?**

Iowa City, Iowa, May 10.—"What is a guinea pig?" is the question handed up to the District Court of Johnson County, Joseph Anderson brought a suit which results involves the problem. The board of supervisors called a guinea pig a wild animal. Mr. Anderson agreed with the theory of Ellis Parker Butler that "pigs is pigs," and he asked damages of \$125 for the destruction of twenty-five guinea pigs and twenty-five tame rabbits by dogs running loose through his suburban property in Manville Heights, Iowa City.

The board of supervisors replied to Mr. Anderson that guinea pigs are wild animals and objected to his claim for reimbursement, whereupon he brought suit in the District Court.

**FLAGS DIP TO  
NATION'S DEAD**

All Colors at Half-mast as  
Funeral Ship Enters New  
York Harbor.

**PAY LAST TRIBUTE TODAY**

Relatives Claim Bodies of Heroes Who  
Died at Occupation of  
Vera Cruz.

New York, May 10.—The nation's dead—the seventeen bluejackets and marines killed at the occupation of Vera Cruz, came home today.

No sun ever beamed brighter than that which struck upon the colors of the funeral ship, the United States cruiser Montana, as she came in sight through the haze of the Narrows just before noon from the anchorage off Sandy Hook, where she had arrived at 4:30 a. m.

The first glimpse of the Montana and her convoy was most impressive.

At the prescribed clip of twelve knots, the Wyoming led the way. The Montana came along ten ship lengths away, at the same speed. The regulation distance also separated the President's floating yacht, the Mayflower, which was flying the flag of the Secretary of War.

Just as the Wyoming nosed out of the Narrows the converted Portuguese yacht, the Ideal, flying the Portuguese flag at half mast, gave the first salute by dipping her colors. Instantly the Wyoming responded.

Then flag saluting came from ships at anchor on all sides. At Fort Hamilton great crowds in autos and on foot lined the shore road to watch the flags at the fort dip gracefully to the incoming funeral ship and her convoy.

Across the Narrows, the sun shone full upon the assembled garrison of Fort Wadsworth, where the colors also were dipped.

The crew of the funeral cruiser stood at general quarters. The flag draped caskets were discerned easily on the superstructure with their bluejacket guard, each armed with a rifle.

**Honor Guard for Dead.**

The caskets were laid out in rows of four on the boat deck just abaft the bridge, on the port side. The bluejacket guard of honor stood at attention during the passage through the lower bay.

From a scow was half-masted a German flag, while its towing tug carried the United States flag at half-mast.

Over the office of the French consul the flag of France was at half-mast. Every building in lower New York had the national colors at half-staff.

By the time the ships passed the Statue of Liberty and Fort William, on Governors Island, it was a case of constant saluting by the dipping of colors to passing boats, forts, and buildings.

As the Montana came to anchor in midstream off Communipaw with her head against the fast-running tide, two launches dropped from her sides to the water and immediately began patrolling to ward off any visitors. The Wyoming followed this course, and nobody attempted to board the Mayflower.

**Tribute of a Nation.**

Just as the Mayflower swung around into her anchored position, the Spray, the commandant's barge from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, put off from the Battery.

Capt. Albert Gleaves, the commandant, and Col. A. C. Smith, commissioner of docks and ferries, the latter representing Mayor Mitchell and the citizens' committee of 200.

They made their way immediately to the Mayflower to pay their official call upon the Secretary of the Navy.

Hardly were they aboard before Lieut. Commander Nuellon, of the Montana, and Lieut. Commander J. H. Glennon, of the Wyoming, also ran along side in their ship's steamers to make their official calls.

The Secretary of the Navy entertained the commandant, the commissioner, Smith, and the two commanders and their staffs, at luncheon on the Mayflower.

Mr. Daniels received the reporters on board with the commandant. He said: "We came here, upon this occasion, to pay our last respects to the men who gave their lives at Vera Cruz."

"Gentlemen, this is not to be a funeral service. It is a memorial to honor them."

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**GIRL WANTS PUNISHMENT.**

Sandusky, Ohio, May 10.—Laura Reed, fifteen, residing at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Reed, for several weeks, was returned to her home by Police Lieut. John Roberts, who found her in Akron.

**FOREIGNERS FREE TO WARSHIPS AS REBELS  
ATTACK TAMPICO; VERA CRUZ BATTLE NEAR**

Administration Officials Notified by Admiral Badger that Liner Did Not Land Guns and Ammunition for Huerta, and Atmosphere Clears for a While.

**RESULTS OF ATTACK ON  
TAMPICO FEARED HERE**

Damage to Foreign Oil Properties Will Force United States to Land Troops, Sending Arbitration Glimmering—Foreigners Take Refuge on Various Battle-ships.

The Navy Department last night received word from Admiral Badger at Vera Cruz that the arms and ammunition consigned to Huerta are still on board the Hamburg-American liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, at Vera Cruz.

This means, of course, that the German liner did not put any of the munitions of war ashore at Puerto Mexico, and that the Mexican dictator's hope of obtaining them is lost. Admiral Badger intimated that the cargo probably would be landed at Vera Cruz. In that event, the arms and ammunition would pass through the custom-house held by the Americans and immediately will be seized by Gen. Funston and his men.

**Relief Is Evident.**

This news brought considerable relief to officials in Washington, who have been greatly perturbed for the last twenty-four hours over conflicting reports as to the whereabouts of the big shipment of munitions.

**Another Liner on Way.**

The Navy Department's announcement was as follows:

"Admiral Badger reports that he has information considered absolutely reliable that no cargo was landed from the Kronprinzessin Cecilie at Puerto Mexico, and that so far as is known all the munitions of war amongst her cargo are consigned to Vera Cruz. He adds that he does not know definitely as yet whether arms will be landed at Vera Cruz, or when the ship will leave, or for what port."

Another liner, the Bavaria, already is on the way to Mexico with a second consignment of guns and ammunition. She is not due at Puerto Mexico for about ten days. In the meantime the United States will decide upon what course to pursue.

Next to the clearing up of the uncertainty in regard to the German arms and ammunition, the situation at Tampico was the chief subject of interest in Washington yesterday.

**Foreigners Are Warned.**

Admiral Mayo reported yesterday that Gen. Gonzales, commander of the rebel forces at Tampico, sent an officer on board the American flagship with a copy of a letter addressed to the foreign consuls of Tampico containing the notification of the necessity of immediately seeking a place of refuge. The officer requested Admiral Mayo to advise the consuls of this letter, which was done.

Reports from Admiral Mayo and from the captain of the British postboat Hermonie received here yesterday plainly indicate that the rebels are about to commence their greatest effort to capture Tampico, the most important port on the Gulf, with the exception of Vera Cruz. Fighting has been going on in and around Tampico for weeks, with no decided advantage to either rebels or federals.

**Officials Are Anxious.**

Great anxiety is evident here among officials because of the imminent attack by the rebels. At least two oil wells, the largest in the Tampico oil wells, the one being "running wild," much of the oil running into the river.

It is feared that the rebels in an attempt to destroy the federal gunboats lying in the Panuco river opposite Tampico, will set fire to the floating oil, which would result in a destruction of the water front and the shipping lying at the wharves.

The ships of the American fleet have drawn off from the harbor to such a distance that little apprehension is felt for their safety in case the rebels resort to these tactics.

Numbers of women and children, foreigners, are leaving Tampico and taking refuge on the ships in the harbor, in obedience to the instructions of their consuls. The steamer Mexico, chartered by the navy for work in connection with the blockade, is in the harbor.

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**GENERAL WHO REFUSED TO SALUTE THE FLAG**

GEN. ZARAGOZA  
Mexican federal commander at Tampico, on whom the original demand to salute the American flag was made by Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U. S. N. It is generally believed that Zaragoza was acting under orders direct from Huerta in refusing to comply with Mayo's demand.

**WILLIAM W. SWART  
SHOOTS SELF IN HEAD**

Veteran Employee of Ice Company  
Commits Suicide in Bedroom of  
Home Because of Ill Health.

**FOUND LIFELESS BY FAMILY**

His right hand clutching a revolver, which a moment before had sent a bullet crashing through his brain, William W. Swart, 54 years old, for more than twenty years connected with the American Ice Company, was found dead yesterday at his home, 1747 U street northwest.

Members of his family hearing a shot shot traced the sound to a bedroom in the rear of the second floor, and there found him in a pool of blood. A wound over the right ear indicated where the bullet had entered. Ill health is said to have been the cause.

Swart was superintendent of Station No. 1 of the local branches of the Ice company. This station is at the foot of Ninth street on the river front. For more than twenty years Swart worked with the company and was considered a good employee. He leaves a wife and four children, Misses Grace and Alice, and John and Walter.

Funeral services will be held at the residence tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock and burial will be in Rock Creek Cemetery.

**SPRING SUPPLIES POWER.**

Farmer Utilizes It to Do Much of  
the Heavy Work.

Junction City, Kan., May 10.—Water power is made to serve many purposes on the C. J. Haas farm, near Lyonsdale.

Several years ago Mr. Haas purchased the old "Buttermilk" Dixon place and decided to utilize a large spring to do the work around the farm.

This spring comes rushing out of a big hill, the stream of water being about the size of a small barrel. From the spring the water is carried down a flume to a power house, where it turns a large power wheel which furnishes the motive power for a corn sheller, feed grinder, washing machine, &c.

The water from the spring forms a large creek, and it is said that the city of Herington is planning to pipe its water supply from there.

**SEES HIS LEG CUT OFF.**

Denver, May 10.—"Go to it, Doc! Saw 'em off way up above these bum knees! That's it! Good boy, Doc! Say, but, that's some neat job."

William Dunn sat in an operating chair at the County Hospital and smilingly watched the amputation of his two worthless legs, as he talked.

That he was able to take a directing part in the operation was due to the use of local anesthetics.

"Now I can get out and earn my own way," Dunn chatted on, while the surgeon was busy with knife and saw.

The surgeon who performed the successful operation on Dunn's legs has tried up a crude wheeled chair for his patient to use in selling papers when the leg stumps heal.

Dunn suffered from locomotor ataxia twelve years.

Huerta's Mediation Commissioners Take Ship for the United States on Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Which Still Bears Munitions It Was Prevented from Landing.

**FUNSTON DENIES CHARGE  
OF VIOLATING ARMISTICE**

Air Scouts Learn that Federals Are Destroying Inter-oceanic Railway, but that Road Over Which Guns Must Pass Is in Good Condition.

**BULLETIN.**

Vera Cruz, May 10.—The rebel forces are reported to have renewed the attack on Tampico.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN,  
Staff Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

Vera Cruz, May 10.—The Mexican mediation commissioners, Senors Elguero, Rabasa and Rodriguez, arrived here from Mexico City at 11 o'clock this morning with a numerous retinue including their wives, children and servants.

The delegates were met by Gen. Funston and his staff. The general's greeting was:

"Glad to see you, gentlemen," just as if his mission was one of peace, too.

**Go Aboard Liner.**

The commissioners immediately entered automobiles and sped to the Sanidad wharf, where a waiting barge conveyed them to the liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which is to sail tomorrow carrying back the cargo of contraband arms and ammunition for the Huerta forces which she failed to land at Puerto Mexico.

Funston Denies Charges.

The most prominent members of the party besides the three delegates were Rafael Elguero, secretary of the delegation; Rafael Capetillo, and Manuel Martinez del Campo, attaches.

Gen. Funston replied today to Washington denying the charges made by Minister of War Blanquet to the effect that the American troops had broken the truce by sending out cavalry scouts in neutral territory and by extending their outposts beyond the lines originally fixed.

Gen. Navarrette has extended the Mexican lines almost within sight of Vera Cruz. When asked if he intended to attack the city he is reported to have answered:

"I will advance on Vera Cruz, even if I turn to pieces. We will have recourse to Cerro Gordo, which is abundantly fortified and guarded by cannon. The American troops cannot pass there and there is no other road if they desire to penetrate my country by way of Jalapa."

The federal forces are mixed, being composed of regulars and raw levies. Five thousand rifles have just been received from Mexico City to arm the recruits.

**Air Scouts Busy.**

Cap. Newbold, of the Fourth Field Artillery, made the first aerial reconnaissance for the army today, with Lieut. Bellinger piloting the flying boat. Heretofore all the scouting has been done by the Navy Aviation Corps. A flight of one hour was made at an average altitude of 2,000 feet and much important information was collected.

The federals were discovered to be burning the ties of the Inter-oceanic Railroad narrow gauge line beyond the Tejar waterworks. Heretofore they had confined their wrecking operations to the Mexican line.

It was also learned that Camino Real, the road the heavy guns would take from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, is in good shape, with the exception of one bridge, which could be repaired easily.

Gen. Funston has issued an order taking over the ice plant for operation by the army because the owners insisted on favoring saloons and cafes to the detriment of the military establishment, including the hospitals, which have been unable to obtain sufficient ice for their needs.

Among the refugees who arrived here today were A. R. Mohler, wife, and son, and J. Frank Mohler and wife, all of Mechanicsburg, Pa., and K. M. Vandenberg, of Fort Worth, Tex., vice president of the Mercantile Banking Company of Mexico City, and head of the American defense committee.

The Ward Line Mexico sailed for Tampico this afternoon on rush orders from Rear Admiral Badger, supposedly for the purpose of standing by to take off refugees.

**COYOTE PACK LED BY DOG.**

Salgo, Colo., May 10.—Running wild at the head of a pack of coyotes, a shepherd dog has been leading the pack into the very door yards of the settlers of this district the past winter, and while wondering at the boldness of the coyotes, not until recently was it learned that their leader was a dog and not a coyote.

Frank Riddle shot the dog as the pack of twenty were about to make a raid on his chicken coop. When he went to skin the brute he found a collar and a brass tag with the figures and letters C. A. S. 203 Ia. '12 around its neck.

It is supposed to be a dog that has gotten loose and run with the pack of coyotes until it became so nearly like the animals that it could not be told from the coyotes.

**NORDICA, NOTED  
SINGER, IS DEAD**

The Famous American Prima  
Donna Pneumonia Victim  
in Batavia, Java.

**HAD BEEN IN SHIPWRECK**

Born in Maine, Her Rise to Fame Was  
Rapid, Making \$180,000  
in One Season.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, May 10.—A dispatch received tonight from Batavia, Java, announces the death this afternoon of Mme. Lillian Nordica, the famous American prima donna.

Mme. Nordica contracted pneumonia when the ship on which she had been traveling on her tour of the South seas, was wrecked in Torres Straits.

After her arrival in Batavia her condition seemed to have been slightly improved, and the physicians entertained hopes of her recovery, but in the past few days she had suffered a relapse and hope was virtually abandoned two days ago.

**Born in Farmington, Me.**

Mme. Lillian Nordica was perhaps the most distinguished singer ever born this side the Atlantic. The year of her birth, according to the best accounts, was 1859. She was a "Way Down East," a native of Farmington, Me. Her childhood days, after a short schooling, were spent in a Boston dry goods store.

As she was singing—she rolls of callio just after the shop closed one night she began singing to herself. A customer who happened to be delayed heard her and marveled.

"What a voice, child! Have you ever had it trained?"

"No, ma'am."

"Will you let me give you lessons?"

"Oh, that would be grand."

And so Lillian started on her musical career. By the way, her name was originally Lillian Norton, and she was a granddaughter of "Camp Meeting John Allen," a famous Maine character in the old days. Her father was Edwin Norton, a farmer. Allen and Norton were not adjudged fit names for a diva.

For the first two years of her voice culture Lillian was too poor to afford a piano. She did her practicing with her friend and teacher. She even carried her pipe to the store with her, it is related, and practiced with it in the meal hour.

**Her Rise Was Rapid.**

Her rise was now rapid, however. Before she was sixteen she had sung as a soloist in oratorio for the Handel and Haydn societies, and had taken some lessons under Prof. O'Neill, of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston.

At the age of eighteen she went as a soloist with Gilmore's Band to Europe, where her first big success came in the Trocadero, Paris. She now became filled with ambition to appear in opera, and forthwith set out for the Mecca of operatic students, Milan.

In 1880 she made her operatic debut at a little theater in Brescia as Violetta in "La Traviata." Later in the same year she went to St. Petersburg and to German cities. Her reputation was thoroughly established. She became leading soprano of the grand opera, Paris, and made her debut in the summer of 1881 as Marguerite in "Faust."

While in Paris she met Frederic Gower, an American newspaper man. They were married in 1883, but in 1885 Mrs. Gower set about procuring a divorce. Her suit dragged and then

Continued on page three.

**Do You Know**

—that in Sunday's Herald James Morgan told how Napoleon destroyed at Austerlitz two armies of more than 80,000 men each in less than three months?

**Do You Know**

—that in Sunday's Herald Joseph P. Annin, a staff correspondent, with others, told of what is happening in Mexico? If you don't, see a copy (there are a few left) of

**Sunday's Herald**

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**TRUST BILLS GO  
BEFORE CAUCUS  
TOMORROW NIGHT**

Proposed Legislation to Be  
Topic of House  
Democrats.

**VACATION IS DOUBTFUL**

Solons, Hoping to Be Able to  
Leave for Home July 10,  
Must Hasten.

**MAY SIDETRACK SUFFRAGE**

It Is Expected that Prohibition Amend-  
ment Will Be Brought  
to Vote.

A legislative program devised in part by the Wilson administration will be mapped out at a caucus of the House Democrats tomorrow night. This program, it is understood, will have the support of the Democratic leaders in the Senate.

It already has been decided that the three trust bills, and the bill proposing the creation of a Federal system of rural credits shall be given precedence. Of the other big questions pending in the House, suffrage is the only one that is hanging in the balance. The leaders have decided that there shall be a vote on the prohibition amendment, and nothing will be done at the caucus that will in any way interfere with this arrangement.

May Pass Up Suffrage.

Present indications are that the three trust bills, the rural credit bill, the pending water power bill, the tolls repeal bill pending in the Senate, the prohibition amendment, and the annual budgets, will be all that Congress will attempt to consider this session unless a decision is reached to bring the suffrage amendment to a vote.

Early last winter a resolution was passed by the House caucus expressing it to be the sense of the dominant party that suffrage should not be given consideration at this session. Since then the House Judiciary Committee has acted on this question, and advocates of suffrage have not lost hope that this amendment may be brought to a vote. However, the general impression here is that the prohibition amendment will be voted on, but that suffrage will have to wait until next winter to get a trial of strength in the House.

Vacation Looks Doubtful.

It is the hope of the Democratic leaders that the work mapped out tomorrow night will be rushed through the House in time to permit of an early adjournment. July 10, is the date fixed by those who are hoping and praying for an early adjournment. But it is admitted by all concerned that the trust bills will consume a lot of time in the Senate, and just how the session can be brought to an end if all the measures now in hand are to be passed is a question that the leaders do not attempt to answer. As a matter of fact, the leaders declare privately that, if President Wilson insist upon the passage of the trust bills, Congress may not adjourn until September, and probably longer.

Under the rules of the House, bills may be passed in a given time by the leaders, but no such rule of closure obtains in the Senate. It is known that there will be bitter opposition to the trust bills in that body. Some of the Democratic Senate leaders take violent exception to certain features of the administration trust program.

**Sending for Light Clothes.**

In addition the rural credit and water power bills are said to stir controversy in the Senate. The tolls bill is still under discussion, and it will be several days before the Senate will be ready to take up the trust bills, even if the Interstate Commerce Committee acts promptly on them.

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